WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1959

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed hunge in its torms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all geneius for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconned. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, expute Mr. W. C. Lasscotth, jr., who is authorized to make collections [Jelaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wassunerus, Maryland, and Virginia.

To day we yield to the spirit of the age, and reduce the price of *The Daily Union* to two cents per copy. In this city, and in Georgetown and Alexandria, it will be distributed for 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers; by muit the price will be six dollars per year, payable al-

placing it within the reach of every reading man, whatprice in this country for all except commercial newspapers, and at this price the greatest success in journalism has been achieved. We therefore change from the old to the new system, confident that the experience of others

tewspaper, complete in all its departments, and to ren-der it worthy of the office which the press alone can fill in this age and generation—worthy of its position at the political metropolis of this great confederacy. The per-fection of arrangements to accomplish this object is neces-sarily a work of time; but much has already been done, and step by step that degree of excellence and complet ness will be attained, which is the aim of the publishe The change in the price will go into effect on Tuesda morning next. From that date the paper will be served to city subscribers by the week, and the payment there-for will be made to the carriers.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

g Shay, Alexandria, Va., vice D. B. Smith,

Peter S. Probasco, New Brunswick, N. J., vice Andre

gaew, whose commission expired. Gabriel Johnston, Fredericksburg, Va.; reappoint

John Bohannon, jr., East River, Va.; reapp. Robert H. Webb, Suffolk, Va.; reappointed.

It is impossible to magnify the importance of the issue pending before the two houses of Congress. It is an issue prognant with results of weal or wee to the country. It is an issue between immediate pacification and continued agitation. Whether the clouds which have lowered so long over our heads shall separate and disappear, leaving a clear horizon lighted by the benignant aun of peace and prosperity, or whother they shall gather thicker and blacker, perhaps to break forth in storm, and to thunder with the artillery of destruction, depends upon the com-

If we are to believe the advices that come to us from Kansas, that Territory is not only auxious but importunate for immediate admission into the Unio on any terms whatever. Long the sport of faction and the prey to civil convulsion; prepared to assume the responsibilities of independence, and competent to wear the robes of sovereignty; eager to devote herself to material and practical pursuits and disgusted with politics as a trade—the most unprofitable of all callings when diligently pursued and impeded only in the improvement of her unrivalled physical advantages and in her rapid rise to wealth and power, by the anarchy which reigns in her borders and paralyzes all her energies—she presents a demand for immediate release and relief from the evils inflicted upon her through the agency of Congress, which no patriot citizen or statesman can lightly disregard.

If we turn away from her special case, and look abroad over the Union at large, we shall realize more imposing and imperative urgency in the decontest. The result of 1856 revealed the imminence this wretched dispute. Bul two States of the North and but one of the South were found exceptions to the fact of a sectional arraignment of parties, by States, as well as by majorities of people. The great object of the House bill for protracting this agitation and complicating this sectional quarrel beyond the possibility of adjustment, is, to accomplish in 1860 alto gether, what was achieved in 1856 almost, without exception. One year more of sectional crimination and recrimination; one year more of appeal to the prejudices of the honest northern masses, by the black-republican appliances of falsehood and slander; one year more of incendiary invocation to the North and of wanton exasperation to the South, over this convenient pretext of Kansas and the blackrepublicans expect that they will have succeeded in preparing the way for a success in 1860 which was partially incomplete in 1856.

It is the object of this House bill to keep alive this pretext so as to "piece out" this Kansas agitation the requisite additional year. The opposition claim an overwhelming majority in the Territory of Kansas They could, therefore, by their own confession, have ended this controversy at the polls a year ago, if keep it alive; and, by the aid of a few facile north argue against the capacity of even a purely Spanish poerats and susceptible southern know-noth ings, they have succeeded in doing so another unne ngress. This unlooked-for success emboldens ling to make any sacrifice of principle to achieve so important a desideratum of policy.

Accordingly have they espoused at the eleventh hour that doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which they had bitterly resisted for three years, and accepted from the hands of a few democrats a bill which imbodies pro-slavery and anti-Wilmot-proviso principles at least, in their most obnoxious form. They are wilto support an obnoxious bill, despite of its princie sake of its object and practical results. of the bill to amuse themselves with the abstract principles it imbodies, while they run off with the practical advantages which will come of it. They are content to leave their allies the full benefit of the

It is for the southern men and those northern democrats in the House who have signalized a lifetime this palpable stultification clinging to the shell and giving away the kernel. It is for them to decide whether they can conciliate the indignation of the confiding constituencies who sent them here to make war against the foul spirit of abolitionism, when they go back home. For, they would go back with a record which would show that they had proposed a bill which kept alive this slavery agitation and added new complications to this slavery troublea bill which the entire phalanx of abolitionists supported, notwithstanding its abstract principles, for the sake of the practical results and objects it aimed accomplish—a bill which the abolitionists supported unanimously as a means of placing the House n antagonism with the Senate, and thus, by defeating all action in Congress, defeating a settlement of the controversy for another year—a bill from which they themselves obstinately refused to recode, and thus enabled the abolitionists to consummate their purpose of perpetuating agitation.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM

The republican history of Mexico is as instructive as it is melancholy. Its political institutions differ rom our own in notable particulars, and the results of these differences are seen in the accumulated disasters that have befallen the country.

Its federal system of government is federal but in name. To all intents and purposes, the centralization of power, the consolidation of government, is complete. A revolution in the central empital is, in fact, a revolution in the whole republic. Centralism was not more absolute in Paris during the reign of terror than it has been in the city of Mexico for the last thirty years whenever there has been a government there of any vigor or vitality at all. When we re flect that the area of the Mexican republic is as great as the entire area of the United States cost of the Mississippi river, and that the twenty-five States of which it is composed, have not governments posessing half the real power and influence of our county and husting courts, we can realize the absoluteness of the centralization that prevails whenever the capital boasts a government worthy of the name. We doubt if our own republic, with all the intelligence, all the conservatism, all the morality, sober thought, and individual patriotism of our people, could survive consolidation a term of four years. What hope is there for Mexico, where all these high individual qualities are wanting, where there is no popular intelligence or supremacy, no popular sentiment or public opinion, no knit com unity, no political morale, no people in the republi can sense? Behold, in the fate of Mexico, the excellence of our own system! The picture of anarchy and desolation which she presents proclaims the value to this Union and to republican freedom of those State-rights tenets which form the cardina articles of the democratic creed, and of the fifty years' exertions of the democratic party of our country to preserve the federative character of our Union and to enforce a strict interpretation of the consti-

Another notable feature in Mexican politics is the disuse of the ballot-box, and the substitution of revolutions for elections. Nothing could more conclu sively demonstrate the absence of popular control, and the supremacy of individual aspiration, than the frequency of pronunciamentos, the destruction of the ballot-box, and the rapid succession of revolutions. They estimate the power of a Mexican leader not by the number of votes he can command, but the number of soldiers pronouncing in his name; not by the States or departments esponsing his cause, but by the field-pieces pointed by his generals at their countrymen; not by this or that election of the people in his favor, but this or that military or official pronunciamento. Such is republican government in Mexico; and there seems to be no possible exit from the chaos and demoralization that prevails, so long as the present hybrid races constiute the population of the country, except through whether legal voting or outlaw violence is the people's "own way" of settling their domestic institu- If you have tears prepare to shed them now. tions contemplated by our constitution.

The amalgamation, and consequent demoralization of races, is another one of the fruitful sources of decline and decay in Mexico. Amalgamation invariably sinks the superior race to the moral level of the nferior-never elevates the lower to that of the higher. It is doubtful whether, if the entire population of Mexico were of pure Castilian blood, they would have proved themselves capable of self-government. The largely Moorish and Oriental origin of the Spanish people, as distinguished from the Saxon and Anglican origin of our own-the wide difference between the Spanish laws and institutions and the common-law system of Anglo-America-would seem to race for self-government, as long as self-government was esteemed an experiment with us. But when cessary year and one entire additional session of this doubt was complicated and aggravated by the emancipation of the inferior races of Mexico, and them to attempt a repetition of it; and they are wil- the amalgamation of all into a triple hybrid muddle of bloods and colors, the possibility of a healthy and successful republican system in Mexico was rendered hopeless indeed. And here, too, is a lesson supplied to us by the experience of Mexico, which ought forever to shut the mouths of those anatics who are clamorous against the late decision of our Supreme Court, pronouncing the African negro incapable of citizenship under the federal constitu- tlement of the question, they were the only men pretion. We will say nothing of the rebuke which this Mexican experiment administers to those ultra abolitionists of our country, who insist upon emancipating the slaves of our southern States, and at the same time upon reversing the decision of the Supreme Court denying such emancipados the privileges of citizenship.

One other, but by no means the least fruitful source of demoralization in Mexico, is the absorbing wealth and degrading influence of the clerical order. an effective warfare against abolitionism, to We intend no bigoted reproach to the peculiar dedecide whether they will consent to play out nomination which exists in Mexico. The populace

and the clergy of a country usually take their character mutually from each other. They both sink or rise in the moral scale together. The long-continued political revolutions and civil wars of the Mexicans have naturally concentrated vast wealth in the hands of the clergy; and the demoralization of races, disinte gration of society, and degradation of the populace, have sunk the morale of the church in corresponding degree. The dominion of the clergy over the popuaffuence is depressing rather than elevating, and insuperably adverse to republican reform. escape of the present populace of Mexico from such a domination into a pure and elevated republicanism would seem absolutely hopeless.

Thus each one of the prevailing causes of er in Mexico would seem in itself sufficient to rea der a reform of her condition and the restoration of a vital republican system hopeless. The joint operation of all of these causes combined, places the chance of regeneration beyond the pale of possibility. The future of Mexico can, therefore, develope one of two alternatives a consolidation in the despotism of an absolute autocracy; or a thorough dissolution, disintegration, and falling asunder of government and society. To allow the first result would bardly be compatible with the safety of our own republic, or with its mission on this con- presidency in 1860," It says : tinent. The other result, therefore, would seem to he the only probable one. It is one which, though we could not consistently interfere to promote it, yet, being inevitable, we may find ourselves under the ecessity of accepting, as the only solution of which the Mexican problem may admit.

THE TRIBUNES TACTICS.

Breeley is a shrewd political tactician. He always eeps cool; and rarely allows his feelings to get the etter of his discretion. When he can exult with impunity over what he regards as an advantage gained by his party, he never fails to do so; but when prudence dictates silence, no one better knows now to stifle his impulses, and conceal an expression the House on the Kansas question furnishes us with striking proof of his prolicioney in this respect He gravely tells his readers that "it was not the trimph of any party, though every republican choses o the House supported it, and but a fraction of any other party;" that it was not "a victory over the demo eratic party." nor "of the free over the slave States." nor "in purpose a triumph over the federal adminis ration;" but that it was "a triumph of genuine popu ar sovereignty—the right of the people to frame their own institutions and choose their own rulers."

This is not what the fribilite believes, but what it thinks it is prudent to say. It is very considerate-very careful of the feelings of its allies. It thinks, no doubt, that Harris, Marshall, Gilmer & Co. would not like just yet to hear victory which they had aided in gaining over a national party called a republican victory. It is anx ious to conceal the bug under the chip, lest some of its new friends should become frightened and refuse to face the music on the final test. Hence the Tribune speaks the language of policy instead of feeling. lence it sets down as a victory to popular sove eignty what it really regards, and under other cirmustances would loudly proclaim, as a glorious tri mph of its own over the democratic party-of abonism over conservatism, of sectionalism over nationality. Nobody, except those who desire it, will be deceived by the Tribune's language. Everybody knows the light in which that paper views the late action of the House, and when it shall have accomplished all it desires it will not be long in throwing off the cloak of concealment, and giving utterance to its real sentiments.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The alliance political which has been cons ed so suddenly and unexpectedly in Congress with absolute and high-handed autocracy. Here, and melting incidents. The smiting of the rock by again, is the lesson of Mexico a profitable one to our- Moses in the desert did not produce a more copiour selves. We see in her condition the result of sub- flood of waters than has been caused by this coming stituting the musket for the ballot-box, revolution together of political antagonisms. It is said that Lane in his dissolute career in Mexico failed not to Crittenden's late speech in the Senate. We learn pick up lessons of depravity to sow broadcast on from the following extract, taken from the Tribune his return. Accordingly he has inaugurated the that Mr. C. is capable of reciprocating the tender Mexican system of politics in Kansas, and sent up an emotions which his eloquence inspired, and that issue to be decided by the supreme legislature of our he has lately been refreshed in his turn by a confederacy, whether the ballot-box or the musket gush of tears. These things constitute the ame is the true republican arbiter of discussion; whether nities of politics, and, as "one touch of Nature elections under the law or the pronunciamentos of makes all the world akin," we are fain to drop the revolutionists shall be obeyed in our republic; prejudices of political hostility for a moment, in order to copy from the Tribune the affecting record.

If you have tears prepare to shed them now.

The Express, in its Washington correspondence, has the following interesting incident:

"On Saturday last, while the discussion upon the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon the arguments of speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course of Mr. Giddings and his conferres, the Hon. Mr. Crittenden came into the hall, and, near the door, was joined by the Hon. H. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, when Mr. Giddings went forward, and, taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time, he said: 'Who could have believed this of me, that I should be found with you, following you? But, while I have spent a long life in fighting against enemies, and an ready still to fight them, I have never fought, and cannot now fight, against my friends. I remember well the occasion when, the ban of exclusion having been passed upon me in this House, I had taken my hat and was about leaving, I met you, Mr. Crittenden, with Henry Clay, at the door, and that you cach gave me, in that moment of trial, the warm hand of sympathy and friendship. I do not forget, for the great end's sake, atrange as it may seem to some, and censured as I may be by many, in memory of the past, I am with you, I go with you.' A gush of the warm teans of a true patriotism here came forth from the three so united, and the fate of Lecompton in the House was so sealed past redemption."

nan, of Pennsylvania, went over, on Thursday, body and soul, bag and baggage, to the black-repub Upon the motion of Mr. Giddings to reject the Senate Kausas bill, and thus prolong indefinitely the settending to be anything else than republicans who voted with that party for the motion. After thus penly giving in their adhesion to black-republicanm, we suppose they will not longer claim to be democrats, or complain that they have been read out of the democratic party. They are now clearly withwith its enemies as Giddings himself. Vale, vale, lon-

The Virginia Crescent states that the farmers in that

The other day the New York Tribune, organ of the abolitionists, proclaimed a formal annesty with the northern democratic and southern seceders from their party and section, in consideration of the effective resistance they were making to the "Lecompton iniquity." It was not merely forgiveness, but alliance; it was not merely impunity from further assault on the part of the abolitionists, but reward for their services, that the Tribune proclaimed. The secoders were to be supported in future elections by the votes of that black-republican party whose baneful and gloomy dominance in the land they were

The New York Times, a more discreet and ablo, and by no means so unscrupulous and deprayed an organ of the abolitionists, expatiates in the same strain with the Tribune. It has conceived new hopes for the triumph of its party in view of recent events. In "the fact of the recent accessisouthern men and northern democrats" to the blackrepublican party, it sees the harbinger and achieveent of a bright and triumphant future for the abolition cause. It thinks "nothing can prevent the opposition from having a powerful majority is the next House of Representatives, and from carrying the

presidency in 1860," It says:

"So far, therefore, from agreeing with the Journal of Commerce in the belief that the republican party is dead or dying, we believe it is just entering upon a new and still more important stage of its existence. We have very little doubt that leading southern men will be found in its ranks, shaping its organization, defining its purposes, correcting its errors, giving it conservatism and nationality of tone, and addings to place it in control of the federal government. This very fact of their accession, with that of northern democrats, will preserve it from the fact as well as from the suspliction of abolitionism, and will make the question of slavery one of subordinate and secondary importance. This seems to us the drift of the political current just now. What it will be a year hence depends upon contingencies, and especially upon the action of the

bounded of the entire black-republican party, a few outhern know-nothings, and the traiter norther

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS AND THE CRITTENDEN AMENDMENT.

We published a few days since an article from Ohio State Journal protesting against the Crittenden nendment, and calling upon the black-republican mbers from that State to oppose its adoption. We also mentioned yesterday that a remember duce to the same effect, signed by Gov. Chase and the black-republican members of the Ohio legislature, had been re ceived by their friends in Congress. We have nov efore us the Journal, containing a letter from ts editor, now in this city, in which the writer deprecates the idea of black-republicans supporting the Crittenden amendment, and says that in doing so they "plant themselves substantially on the broad squatter-sovereignty doctrine; and; in fact, acknowldge the Lecompton swindle to be a legal document. The same paper, commenting editorially on the Crittenden amendment, foreshadows the fate of its blackrepublican supporters in the following paragraph:

We have only to add that the admission of Kansas v.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Burningron, April 2 — The Pioneer Mechanics' shop, a large manufactiring establishment of this place, was burnt this morning at 9 o'clock. Loss about \$130,000. The principal losses are: H. P. Hickok, building and machinery, \$60,000; C. Kilburn & Co., chair manufactory, \$40,000; Kendall, Wright, & Co., deors and sashes, \$5,000; E. W. Chase, doors and sashes, \$4,000; Wingle, & Smith, last makers, \$4,000; L. Barnes, lumber, \$800, Messrs, Gates, furniture, (recently burnt out in Brattle-

at one time, several piles being on fire, but owing to the prompt action of our new engine company, Ethan Alien, No. 4, the flames were quickly got under and the yards

Canal Tolls - A Salute

Admany, April 2.—The canal board has resolved to reduce the tolls from 4 to 2 mills on merchandise, and from 3 to 2 mills on 1,000 pounds per mile.

MONTREAL, C. E., April 2.—The water in the St. Law-rence is very high above the Victoria Bridge. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded. Weather to day warm and

Burraio, April 1.—The New York Central Railroad propellers left here this morning for up the lake. They have succeeded in forcing their way through the ice and are now out of sight. Lake navigation is fairly open at this port.

New York, April 3.—The Fulton sailed at n lay, with 130 passengers, but carried no specie. A government propeller has arrived, but as name is unknown. The Volunteers for Utah.

New York, April 3.—It is reported that Col. Burnham's regiment of New York volunteers has been accepted by the President. The other authorized regiment will be taken from Pennsylvania. THE UTAH EXPEDITION. It has been stated in the newspapers that Gen. Harney had received orders to repair to Utah to take command of

the army of that military department. The fact is that Gen. Persifer Smith has been ordered to Utah as well as General Harney, and that the chief command will devolve ipon General Smith. General S. is one of the most ac

edings of a meeting of the national democracy of Chi ago, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. The meeting

Cets:

President—Bolivos F. Striother, Esq.
Vice Presidents—Col. R. J. Hamilton, Col. M. Diversy,
John L. Page, M. D., Henry Chapman, Owen McCarthy,
Col. A. Kerr Lee, B. F. Blackburn, Esq., L. D. Wilkinson, Dr. V. A. Turpin, Hiram True, Dr. Win, Kruesmark,
Hon. James S. Speed, O. J. Rose, David Kreigh, James,
Otis, Esq., Maj. George W. Yerby, John Whitney, Thos.
Shirley, Esq., Silas McBride, Henry A. Thayer, P. Kissane, Stephen B. Lawson, Dr. M. Parker, D. W. Boss, E.
W. Tracy.

Secretarias. J. G. France.

W. Tracy.
Secretaries J. G. Keenan, M. D., Benj. R. Knapp, M.
W. Hogan, B. H. Mayers.
Mr. Strother, upon taking the chair, addressed the arge assemblage, expressing strong approbation of the recommendations of the President on the Kansas question.

During the absence of the committee, Dr. Leib addressed marks, his voice could not be heard in consequence of the shricks and yells of rowdies, who sought to break up the ganized band of Douglas men, who persisted in insulting some of the oldest democrats of Chicago, The Union says this band was encouraged by many well-known re-publican politicians. At the close of Dr Leib's remarks, Col. Carpetter; from the committee on resolutions, re-ported a series, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as containing the true demo-cratic doctrine of the right of the people in the States and Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their

cratic doctrine of the right of the people in the States and Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles laid down in the Chichitatt platfornd, which pledges the faith of the democratic party to the admission of new States, either with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

Resolved, That the Kamsas Nebraska bill having asserted and recognised the right of the recopie of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way; and the duly organized government in Kamsas having, by regular process, provided for a convention of the delegates of the people, with instructions and power to form a constitution; and such delegates having assembled in convention and enacted a constitution under such instruction and power; such constitution under such instruction and power; such constitution being republican, the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the abolitonists, it Hamsas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bouds of the Union.

Resolved, That we fully approve of all the leading measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration, including his Kansas policy, and that the President has nobly fulfilled the pledges made by the party in the canvass of 1856.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Stephen A. Doug-

1856.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Stephen A. Douglas and his know-nothing allies in the Senate in denouncing the President and opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution meets and merits our unqualified disapprobation.

Immediately after the reading of the resolutions, disturbances were renewed, and a regular scuffle ensued. The national democrats finally triumphed, held possesed this effort of the friends of Mr. Douglas and his republican allies to put down free speech in the city of Chicago.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM INDIA-TRIAL OF THE

(From the London Times; March 20.)

Bounay, February 24.—In all probability the great blow as been already delivered, at Lucknow, by the comman-er in chief. Not, as we anticipated, from the direction futtyghur and the Ramgunga, but along the direct ad from Cawapore, by which, on the track of Havelock ad Outram, he has once already marched to victory, or Colin all concerns. road from Cawmpore, by which, on the track of Invelock and Outram, he has once already marched to victory, Sir Colin advances upon the rebellious city. The enemy before him is perhaps 100,000 strong; men for the most part trained to arms by Eoglish discipline, or inured to their use during the stormy years of the dethroued dy-

officers, pushed on in advance of the army, escorted by the 9th lancers and a troop of Bengal horse artillery, and covering from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, arrived at Cawapore on the 4th. A private letter from an officer of the staff describes Sir Coliu as in excellent health and

and despair. Descried by, or having himself dismissed, all his followers but a few Mahratta irregular infantry, art in softowers but a sew marratta irregular injuntry, he wanders about the country and "dines in one place and washes his hands in another." By constantly shifting his position, and by changes in his dress and accounterments, he seeks to lessen the chances of capture. Sir Colin having, as I have said, pushed on from Futty-ghur for Cawnpore, the troops followed him with all possible assed

ossible speed.

On the 12th, the date of our latest accounts, Sir Colin had returned from Allahabad, but had not yet crossed into Oude. The report that has reached us attributes this delay to the non-arrival of the siege train and con-

tacking force.
Sir Colin, I conclude, was only waiting to see the whole

tacking force.

Sir Colin, I conclude, was only waiting to see the whole force over before he himself crossed, and within a day or two after the date of our latest accounts he once more set foot in the robel province at the head of probably from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and about 140 guns, some 80 of these pieces of heavy metal, and the remaining 60 field pieces, the whole number under the command of Sir Archdale Wilson. The road to Alumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Oonao, Busserutgunge, and the Bunnee bridge. From Alumbagh itself our latest news is of the 12th instant, when all was well. No attack had been made by the enemy since their bloody repulse on the 16th of January, but one was expected on that very day, and the writer of the 18th—says, "We are all in hismess."

Meanwhile, Jung Bahadoor, with his Ghoorkas, was lying before Fygabad, in Eastern Oude, but, for want of ammunition, was unable to take the place. Supplies were consequently ordered for him from Benares, and pending their arrival at his camp, the march of Brigadier Franks on the road from Jaunpore, by Sultanpore, to Lucknew, was halted at Budlapore. These were the respective positions—when last we heard of them, about the 7th of this month—of the two auxiliary forces destined to aid the commander-in-chief in the reconquest of Oude.

I must not omit to mention that the great Oude feud.

rebel forces, having within twenty-four hours marched nearly thirty miles, and fought a pitthed battle.

All is quiet to the Punjaub, with Sikh regiments marching down into Hindostan, and English ones coming up from Kurmchoe to take their place.

From Malwa we learn that the contingent of that province, of which the greater part has mutinied, is to be formally disbanded. At Indore the Rajah of Amjera, one of the very first to commence disturbances in these parts, was hanged on the 10th. He was spared by Sir Robert Hamilton when his ministers were executed, on the score of imbecility.

Further to the eastward, in Central India, Sir High Rose and General Whitlock are pressing on, helping to confine into an ever-marrowing circle the yet blazing or sanoublering fire of rebellion. Sir Hugh, after relieving Saugor, before proceeding upward, moved to the castward against a strongly-situated fort, called Gurrakota, some twenty-five miles off, supposed to be occupied by the remains of the mutinied 52d Bengal native infanty. He was proceeding to invest the place when it was abandoned by its occupants.

Whitlock's force was expected to leave Jubbulpore on or about the 15th, and would advance in two divisions, one along the great road to the Ganges, the other to Saugor, by way of Dumoh.

The Calpee rebels, thus urged upon in the rear, have twice come to blows with our troops—once towards Flawah, where 125 of them fell in a walled enclosure before Mr. Hume, the collector, and some irregulars: the second time toward Cawupore, where some of the S8th atlacked a party that had crossed the Junna, and slew eighty of them.

Trial of the Ex-King of Delhi.

Prom the Delia Gazette)

The trial of the ex-King of Delhi communered on Wednesday, January 27, in the Dewan Khas of the Palace. It was half-past twelve before the prisoner was brought in. He appeared very infirm, and tottered into contsupported on one side by the "Interesting youth," Juna Mohtt, and on the other by a confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him. He presented a picture of helpless in becility. His son, Junima Bukht, stood a few yards to his left, and a guard of rifles beyond all.

The presentor read the charges against the prisoner, stating that although the prisoner might be fully convicted by the court, no capital sentence could be passed upon him, in consequence of his life having been guarantical to him by General Wilson, in a promise conveyal through Capitain Hodgson.

was furnished and read to him in the presence of witnesses some twenty days previous. After some more delay, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the busines of the court proceeded.

On the second day the sitting was closed in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner.

On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in dreams.

On the fourth and fifth days he was aroused from sleep to hear the evidence read. An artist was in attendance the latter day, making a sketch of the prisoner as he lay on his couch.

On the sixth day, the translation of a letter, dated the 24th of March, addressed to the late Mr. Colvil, lieuten-

On the 7th and 8th days the prosecutor examined, through the interpreter, a person named Jutnuil, for merly newswriter to the lieutenant-governor at Agra. His evidence continued all we have already heard concerning the cold-blooded atrocities committed absolutely under the prisoner's own apartments in the palace. The canal water, which ran through the place of execution, was, it appears, used for the purpose of washing away all traces of the bloody deed.

The "soothsayer," Hussun Uskheree, was examined and denied all that had been said of his wonderful powers.

and denied all that may been used or powers.

The prisoner was then referred to, and, notwithstanding his recorded statement of his firm belief in the powers attributed to the witness, he denied all knowledge of him or his powers. He was reminded of his statement made but a few days previous, but all to no purpose; he completely ignored him; and Hussun Uskheree was retuned to hisplace of confinement, much to the disgust of those who expected some interesting revelations for him.

The court was occupied the whole of the elevent with the examination of a person named Chunez, for ly editor of a native paper, entitled the Delhi New ducted on a novel principle, the editor's duty be write his paper full, and then carry It around and it to his subscribers? Chunes concluded his evider replying to a question as to who gave the order to sace the Europeans: "The King himself; who could give the order to the twelfth day "Golam" was examined, and

pulsee, of which he was an eye-witness.

The prisoner's Hakeem, Essam-colla Khan, was the called in and examined on oath. His evidence also broke down when coming to a certain point, viz crimating the prisoner.

The prisoner was more lively than usual to day; clared his imponence of everything several times.

his head, and asking for a stimulant occasionally.

A telegram received at Bombay states that the pris-was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for

The Connection Election for govern lieutenant governor, and other State officers in Connec cut takes place on Monday next. That State has for secral years been very close, but the republicans and Amicans combined have usually managed to secure a majity over the democrats. In 1856 Hon, Samuel Ingha the candidate of the democracy, received 32,764 votes 26,108 for the American, and 6,740 for the republican candidate. Ingham lacked 144 of a majority, and delection went to the legislature, where Miner, the Amican candidate, was chosen by a combination with the publicans.

publicans.

In the fall of 1856 Fremont's majority over Buchamwas 7,720, and over all 5,105. In the spring of 185 when Ingham was again a candidate, he received 31. February to 18, 180 wotes, to 31,702 for Holley, the Union American republis

Anormer Transon.—The telegraph advised us yest day that Hone W. L. Underwood had amounced his tention to vote with the black-republishes in opposite admission of Kanzas. We confess we were distributed to hear that this gentleman had proved a trait to his constituents. From Hamphrey Marshall actionate was expected, but from him there was. However, the has dug his own political grave, and he will not long in discovering the fact. On this question there but one party in his district, and he may rest assured he will be held to a rigid accountability for his treacher [Lanice the (Ky.) Courte.

oude.

I must not omit to mention that the great Oude fendatory, Mann Singh, has preserved and sent from Luck now some forty or fity English or Anglo-Indian men, women, and children, of whom some have already reached Goruckpore.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that Rev. Dr. Westbrook, of Kingston, New York, died on the 25th ult., aged seventy-five years. He was the only child of General Frederick Westbrook, and in 1895 was ilcensed to preach. He has throughout this whole life occupied a prominent position as a minister.

Ex-Governor John S. Peters, of Connecticut, died at Hebron on Tuesday at an advanced age. He was licuterant governor of the State from 1827 to 1831, when he became governor, and held the office for two years.